BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Public Water Supply Name

050004 050007

List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each *community* public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

0500005

0500001

Please.	Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report
2	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
	Advertisement in local paper On water bills Other Cocal Cibraey
	Date customers were informed://
	CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
	Date Mailed/Distributed://
M	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
	Name of Newspaper: Neshota Democrat
,	Date Published: 5 /16/12
M	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) Neshoba County Library Central water office
	Date Posted: 5/18/12
	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www
<u>CERTI</u>	<u>IFICATION</u>
the forr	y certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is ent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State ment of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.
Ð	Im Jalim 5-18-12
Name/	Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) Date

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215 Phone: 601-576-7518

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY

2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Central Water Association PWS ID#: 0500001, 0500004, 0500005, 0500007& 0500009 April 2012

2012 MAY 21 AM 10: 33

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Lower Wilcox and Meridian Upper Wilcox Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Central Water Association have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Glenn Goldman at 601-656-6171. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Monday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Central Water Office located at 915 Valley View Dr.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2011. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2011, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

	Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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10. Barium	N	2010*	.058	No Range	ppm	2	1	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009/11	.2	0	ppm	1.3		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2009/11	1	0	ppb	0		Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectio	n By-I	Product	S					
73. TTHM Total rihalomethanes]	N	2010*	5.83	No Range	ppb	0		By-product of drinking water disinfection.
73. TTHM Total rihalomethanes] Chlorine	N	2010*	5.83	No Range	ppb	0		disinfection.

PWS ID#:				TEST RESU		I NOLO I	MOL	Lile L. O
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contar	ninants						
10. Barium	N	2010*	.085	.084085	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natura deposits
14. Copper	N	2010*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2010*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectio 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	n By-P	Products 2010*	6.85	4.95 – 6.85	ppb	0	80	D By-product of drinking water chlorination.
	N	2011	.80	.59 – .91	ppm	0	MDRL =	Water additive used to control

TEST RESULTS PWS ID#: 0500005 MCLG MCL Range of Detects Unit Likely Source of Contamination Contaminant Violation Date Level or # of Samples Measure Y/N Collected Detected Exceeding -ment MCL/ACL **Inorganic Contaminants** 10. Barium N 2010* .086 No Range ppm 2 Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits 2010* 1.3 AL=1.3 Corrosion of household plumbing 14. Copper N 0 .6 ppm systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives 2010* 0 AL=15 Corrosion of household plumbing 17. Lead 0 ppb systems, erosion of natural deposits **Disinfection By Products** 82. TTHM 2007* 80 N 5.65 0 By-product of drinking water No Range ppb Total chlorination. trihalomethanes]

Chlorine	IN	2011	1	.88 – 1.44	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control
								microbes

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2011.

PWS ID#:				TEST RESU				
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MÇL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contar	ninants						
10. Barium	N	2010*	.036	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natura deposits
14. Copper	N	2009/11	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2009/11	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection	on By-P	roducts	1.01	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
[Total trihalomethanes]								
Chlorine	N	2011	.70	.55 – .80	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2011.

PWS ID#:				TEST RESU		I MOLO I	MCL	Liberty Common of Contamination
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contai	minants						
10. Barium	N	2010*	.039	.037039	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natura deposits
14. Copper	N	2005/07*	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2005/07*	3	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2010*	2.3	.6 – 2.3	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Volatile O 66. Ethylbenzene 76. Xylenes		Contan 2010*	1.59	No Range	ppb ppm	700	700 10	Discharge from petroleum refineries Discharge from petroleum factories;
Disinfection			L		1	<u> </u>		discharge from chemical factories
82. TTHM		2010*	14.31	No Pongo	dad	0	80	By-product of drinking water
82. T FIM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2010"	14.31	No Range	hbn	U	80	chlorination.

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2011.

As you can see by the tables, our systems had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected, however, the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

***** MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*****

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were requires to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 – December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological health laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure that your water system be returned to compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

The Central Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

2012 MAY 21 AM 10: 33

PROOF OF PUBLICATION THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI NESHOBA COUNTY

PERSONALLY appeared before me, the undersigned notary public in and for Neshoba County, Mississippi, James E Prince, Editor and Publisher of THE NESHOBA DEMOCRAT, a weekly newspaper of general circulation in Neshoba County, Mississippi as defined and prescribed in Section 13-3-31, of the Mississippi Code of 1972, as amended, who, being duly sworn, states that the notice, a true copy of which is attached hereto was published in the issues of said newspaper as follows:

	Date5/16	, 2012
	Vol131 th	_, No20_
	Date	, 2012
	Vol.	, No
	Date	, 2012
	`Vol	, No
	Date	, 2012
	Vol.	, No
	Signed:	More
	Editor and Publisher of THE NESHOBA DEMOCR	
	THE THEOTHORN DEMOCK	AI
SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED I	pefore me the 17 day of May	2012

Central Water Association PWS ID#: 0500001, 0500004, 0500005, 0500009 2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Lower Wilcox and Merindian Upper Wilcox Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Central Water Association have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

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of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during for the period of January 1⁴ to December 31⁴ 2011. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2011, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioache materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity, microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife monganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water nunciff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production storm-water nunciff, and residential uses, processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and retind are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of som constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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um Resistual Disinfectant Lovel Gool (MRDLG) – The level of a diriking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial conteminants.

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Parts per billion (pob) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

I WE ILDE COUNT	1	1.0		TEST TOPONTO	LIO		-	
Contaminant	Violation	Derte Collected	Level	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Date Level Range of Detects Unit MCLG MCL Likely Source of Contemination Collected Ortected or 8 of Samples Newsonne Exceedingment MCLG.

Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	z	2010 * 058	990	No Range	wdd	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of hatural deposits
14. Copper	z	2009/11	N	0	E.	£.	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	2	2008/11	٠.	0	qdd	0	A1=15	AL=15 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection By-Products	n By-F	roduct	E0.					
73. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	z	2010*	5.83	No Range	qdd	0	08	80 By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	z	2011	.80	.6 – 1.05	wdd	0	MDRL = 4	0 MDRL = 4 Water additive used to control microbes

Most recent sample. No sample required for 2010

TEST RESULTS	
PWS ID#: 0500004	

Contaminant	N/A X/N	Collected	Defected	or of Samples Measure Exceeding -mank	Measure	Merico		MCL Likely Source of Containingston
Inorganic Contaminants	Conta	minants						
10. Barium	z	2010	380.	084 - 085	wdd	2	8	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
14, Copper	z	2010 -	7	0	wdd	13	AL=1,3	Al.=1,3 Corresion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	z	2010	-	0	pdd	0	AL=15	AL=15 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products	on By-1	Product	Ø		100			- X
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	z	2010	6.85	4.85 - 6.85	qdd	0	80	80 By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	z	2011	- 80	18 85.	mdd	0	MDRL = 4	0 MDRL = 4 Water additive used to control

[Total trihalomethanes]	2	200	200	000 - 1000 N	2	•	3	chlorheation.	
Chlorine	z	2011	98	.5991	wdd	0	0 MDRL = 4 Wi	Water additive used to control microbes	
A100 A1			ACO. 27						

1.38	Likely Source of Contamination
	MCI.
	MCLG
LTS	Und Measure -ment
TEST RESULTS	Date Level Range of Detects Und Collected Detected or # of Samples Measure Exceeding AMCL/ACL MCL/ACL
	Level Detected
5	Date
020000	Violation
PWS ID#: 0500005	Contaminant

Inorganic Contaminants

D								The same of the sa
10. Barium	z	2010 " .086	980	No Range	uudd	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineres, erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	z	2010	Ŕ	0	шdd	13	AL=1.3	AL=1.3 Compsion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	z	2010 -	-	0	qdd	0	AL=15	AL=15 Corresion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection By Products	on By l	Product	91					
82. TTHM	z	2007	5.65	No Range	qdd	0	3	80 By-product of drinking water

chlorination

	Most recent sample. No sample required for 2010.	npie require	d for 2010.	44	wdd	o .	MORL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
PWS ID#: 0500007	: 05000	0.7		TEST RESULTS	TLTS	le		
Confaminant	Violation	Date Collected	Level	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants	Contar	ninants						
io, partim	z	2010	960	No Range	mdd	2	2	
14 Copper	z	2009711	Д	o	mdd	13	AL=1.3	AL=1.3 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
17. Load	z	2009/11	11	0	gdd	0	AL=15	AL=15 Corroeton of household plumbing

No sample required for 2019

By-preduct of drinking water chlorination.

Water additive used to control microbes

MDRL = 4

0

qdd ludd

9 8

8

No Range

20102

82, TTHM [Total Inhalomethanes]

Disinfection By-Products

Vicinition Dale Lewel Range of Datocte Unit MCLG MCL	PWS ID#: 0500009	02000	60	- 0	TEST RESULTS	JLTS			
ganic Contaminants N	Confaminant	Violation	Date	Level	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
N 2010° 039 .037039 ppm 2 2	Inorganic	Contar	minants						
N 2005607* 3 0 ppm 13 AL=13	10. Banum	z	2010	.039	950 - 750.	mdd	2	2	0.7177
N 2005607* 3 0 ppb 0 AL=15	14 Copper	z	2005/07*	en e	0	mdd	13	AL=13	deposits Corresion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
tile Organic Contaminants Contaminants Norman Norm	l Lead	z	2005/07*	9	0	62	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing
tile Organic Contaminants N 2010	21. Selenium	z	2010	23	.6-23	qdd	8	8	Discharge from petroleum and meta refineries; erosion of natural deposit discharge from mines
No.	Volatile O	rganic	Contam	inants					
fection By-Products N 2010 14.31 No Range ppb 0	66. Ethylbenzene	z	2010-	1,59	П	dde	700	700	Discharge from patroleum reference
fection By-Products No Range pob 0 80			010	900	.005006	mdd	4	10	Discharge from petroleum factories, discharge from chemical factories
M N 2010 14,31 No Range ppb 0 80 B C c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c	Disinfectio	n By-P	roducts			1 1 1 M			No. Inches
N 2011 1 78-1.21 ppm 0 MDRL=4	82, T'DIM Total Tihalomethanes]			14.31		qdd	0	98	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
	Chlorine	z	2011	1		udd		MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2010.

As you can see by the tables, our systems had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monthorng and testing that some constituents have been detected, however, the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these lovels.

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The Central Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.